



**DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, OKO**

Present

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**INTERNATIONAL HYBRID
CONFERENCE**

**20
24**

Theme:
**Public Policy, Economy,
and
Security in Africa**

Date: **7TH-10TH AUGUST, 2024**

Venue

**ULTRA-MODERN AUDITORIUM EXTENSION
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Promoting Cyber security Awareness and Best Practices in Libraries and Communities

By

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Abstract

In today's digital age, the importance of cybersecurity cannot be understated. As libraries increasingly provide access to digital resources and services, they face growing cybersecurity threats. Libraries and communities play a crucial role in promoting awareness of cybersecurity best practices to protect users, and sensitive information. The objectives of this paper are: to identify the various ways libraries and communities can effectively educate their users about cybersecurity best practices, to identify the need for libraries and communities to create cybersecurity awareness for users best practices, to identify the role library staff and communities play in promoting cybersecurity awareness to the users, to identify the challenges faced by libraries and communities for promoting cybersecurity awareness and best practices, and to identify the strategies for promoting cybersecurity awareness and best practices in libraries and communities. This study will adopt survey research design. The total population of this study was 75 consisting thirty three (33) library staff of Federal Polytechnic Oko, Anambra State, and forty two (42) library staff of Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Imo State. The population was small and manageable, hence the researcher adopted census enumeration technique to study the entire population. A rated questionnaire will be used as the instrument for data collection. Data collected would be analyzed with mean using 2.50 criterion mean. Conclusions and recommendations would be drawn from the findings of the study.

Keywords: Promoting, Cyber security, Awareness, Best Practices, Libraries, and Communities.



Effect of In-Service Training on Employee's Development and Productivity in Anambra Ministry of Finance.

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Abstract

Effect of in-service training on employee development and productivity cannot be over emphasized. In-service training is the process of developing skills, habits, knowledge and aptitude in employees for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of employees in their present positions as well as preparing the employees for future positions. In this research, objectives were raised for the studies. Descriptive statistics were extensively used which include, frequency distribution tables, percentages and weighted mean. Primary data were sourced through use of structured questionnaires. The population was one hundred and thirty workers (130) of Ebony ministry of finance. The result revealed that the effect of in-service training on employees development and productivity has significant effect with 81%. Evidence was further strengthened with the other results which affirmed that in-service and re-in-service-training brought about employees development and productivity. It was concluded that for any organization to maintain higher productivity, the organization must engage in in-service training and re-in-service training for its workforce to meet technological changes taking place in the world of work. It is also recommended that organization should view in-service training broadly as a way to create intellectual capital, intellectual capital includes basic skills, skills needed to perform ones' job, advanced skills, such as how to use technology to share information with other employees.

Keywords: Employee, training, in-service, organization, development



Entrepreneurship Education and Training in Nigeria: Preparing the Next Generation

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Abstract

This paper examines the critical role of entrepreneurship education and training in preparing the next generation of Nigerian entrepreneurs. With a focus on developing entrepreneurial mindsets, skills, and competencies, entrepreneurship education has become essential for driving economic growth, innovation, and job creation in Nigeria. However, despite its importance, entrepreneurship education in Nigeria faces challenges such as inadequate curriculum, limited resources, and lack of experienced instructors. This paper discusses the current state of entrepreneurship education in Nigeria, identifies gaps and challenges, and proposes strategies for improving entrepreneurship education and training programs. These strategies include integrating entrepreneurship into school curricula, providing training and support for educators, and leveraging technology and partnerships to enhance program delivery. By strengthening entrepreneurship education and training in Nigeria, we can empower the next generation of entrepreneurs to drive economic development, innovation, and prosperity.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship Education, Training, Nigeria, Next Generation, Economic Growth, Innovation.



Artificial Intelligence in the Media, Applications and Information Literacy

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Abstract

Across the world, connected devices are rising and the Internet of Things is becoming more dominant. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has made significant impact in media and entertainment industry, with many companies utilizing AI to improve efficiency, create more personalized contents and enhance consumer experiences. AI has become a catalyst in the media and entertainment, leading to huge investments —resulting in successes — in robotics, Generative AI and augmented intelligence. Business managers utilize AI in making decisions relating to increased productivity and profit motives. The paper identifies specific uses and applications of AI. For instance, the paper examines the use of AI in the area of **media and news management such as** automated article generation, sentiment analysis, fact-checking, personalized content recommendations, optimizing content delivery based on audience preferences. The paper made recommendations on how media users can make more informed use of AI.

Keywords: Internet of Things, literacy, media, information, Artificial Intelligence, AI, technologies, applications



Artificial Intelligence: Limitations, Deep fakes, Coping Strategies

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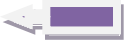
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Abstract

The infusion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in industries and day-to-day living has resulted in remarkable changes in all forms of human endeavour. In the realm of media and entertainment, AI has proved a formidable force of change. As tools relating to these technologies are becoming more available to the industries, business managers are turning to AI to meet business and practice obligations. But the technology is also available to ordinary people, who also exert their turf in its usage. Consequently, unscrupulous ones deploy AI to achieve some other negative motives, such as phishing. Like most technologies, therefore, AI has identifiable limitations and consequences and has been a subject of debate. Not only has AI-enabled deepfakes created confusion and the spread of misinformation, deepfakes also pose threats to privacy and security. With the ability to convincingly impersonate anyone, cybercriminals can orchestrate phishing scams or identity theft operations with stunning precision. Thus, this paper delves into some of the limitations and criticisms pitched against AI. The paper proffers coping strategies necessary in managing the potential dangers of the technology.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, technologies, media, information, limitations, deep fakes,
coping strategies



Enforcement of Environmental Laws in Abia State Nigeria (2013-2023)

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Abstract

The environment is man's greatest gift from nature. God designed the environment to sustain man here on earth. But over the years, the inability of man to control his ways of life resulted to pollutions, improper waste disposal and numerous environmental problems. Man has also enacted Laws with sanctions and penalties to control and prevent human behaviors, actions and activities that are injurious to the human environment. But unfortunately, the environmental problems are on the increase. The geometric progression of environmental problems in Abia in the midst of plethora of environmental laws with penalties attached for offenders; is attributed to poor enforcement of environmental laws in Abia State. This work examined the various environmental laws existing in Abia state and Nigeria at large, and the actions of enforcement agencies in Abia state. This work reflects a survey of the three senatorial zones of Abia State, study visit to environmental laws enforcement agencies within the state, and tour of the seventeen (17) local governments of Abia. After a proper synthesis of the primary and secondary data collected, we made the following findings: paucity of funds in to enforcement agencies, corruption among enforcement officials, constitutional hurdles to prosecution of defaulters, undue adherence to legalism by courts, poor awareness about environmental laws among the citizens and absence of enforcement agencies in Fifteen (15) out of the Seventeen (17) local government of Abia among others as major challenges against enforcement of environmental laws in Abia State. On that basis, we recommended as follows: proper funding of relevant agencies in charge of environmental laws enforcements, specific amendments of sections of the constitution that weakens the prosecution of offenders of environmental laws, establishment of ASEPA offices in all Local governments in Abia State, increase in the sensitization of the people about environmental laws, establishment of a collaborative network among all enforcement agencies in Abia State, intensive war against improper refuse disposal, illegal excavation of sand, illegal mining of stones, indiscriminate deforestation, approval of filling stations in between and close to residential areas, approval of building construction without necessary inspection, strict adherence to due processes should be intensified in all local governments of Abia and attitudinal change of Abia people towards their environment among others.

Keywords: Environmental laws, enforcement, constitution, legalism, collaborative network, and attitudinal change.



Governance and Cronyism in Nigeria Heterogeneous Society

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Abstract

This paper intends to bring out the correlation between governance and cronyism in Nigeria heterogeneous society, arguing that the major obstacle to growth and development in Nigeria is cronyism as exemplified in policy formulation and implementation. Drastic efforts are made in the paper to drawing analysis from the characters of Nigeria political leaders in relation to development. The paper critically examines both political and bureaucratic cronyism at various spheres as factors retarding economic development in Nigeria despite all the politics and various development plans and reforms measure in Nigeria.

Equally, the paper also re-emphasizes the need for good governance and focused political leadership as a basis for development and employments in Nigeria heterogeneous society and evaluates that except an immediate overhaul of the structural, legal and other bureaucratic impediments is done, it may continue to be a tall dream and thereby compromising the dividends of future generation.

Keywords: Governance, cronyism, heterogeneous society, policy formulation and implementation



Public Policy Implementation and Economic Growth in Nigeria

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Abstract

The need to provide the citizens with socio-economic and infrastructural facilities has continued to be a serious concern to countries all over the world, especially the developing ones including Nigeria. To achieve this, various governments in Nigeria have continued to initiate and implement policies aimed at addressing these problems. This study therefore set out to examine the challenges of implementations of public policies in Nigeria. The objectives of the study includes: to find out the strategies adopted by government and its agencies in the implementations of public policies and to identify factors militating against their effective implementation. The paper highlights the relevance and practical issues relating to citizens input in policy formulation and implementation in their respective areas. The work argued that public policy implementation agencies and government officials have not shown any commitment to the effective implementation of public policy in Nigeria which would allow it achieve the desired result. The research methodology adopted is the content analysis of the related subject while secondary sources of data were used. The paper was predicated on the progressive utilization theory as its framework of analysis. The paper therefore, recommends that the institutional frame work should be restructured for proper application of the strategies to avoid unnecessary political influence and neglect of the intending beneficiaries. The government should be more committed and see public policies as major tools for the development of the country.

Keywords: public policy, policy implementation, economic growth citizens input and progressive utilization



The Place of the youth in Nigerian National Development

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Abstract

This paper tends to evaluate the place of the youths in Nigerian National Development, Their place in leadership and citizenship of Nigeria. National Development of Nigeria has been a clamour call by young and old elites, Vulnerable Nigerians who wish good for their country. Thus, after 63 years of Independence Nigeria has failed to achieve surmountable and expected amount of development despite having one of the best brains youths in the world and over 70 percent of their labour force being the youths which automatically makes them the engine of development. Development as one of the major yardsticks for recognition of state, viz-a-viz recognition of a Government at the international plane, but the low participation of the Youths in leadership and citizenship has contributed immensely in bringing down the status of the Nation to the mud. This paper examines the prevalent factors undermining the low participation of the Youths in Nigerian National Development, leadership and citizenship which cannot be over emphasized or gain-said hence this paper tends to restructure and re-orient mass participation among the Youths. Except mass participation of the Youths in leadership and Citizenship, Nigerian National Development may continue to be a tall dream.

Keywords: Youth, leadership, Citizenship, National Development.



Insecurity and Rural Development in Nigeria: The Socio-Cultural and Economic Implications

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Abstract

This paper examines the socio-cultural and economic implications of Insecurity/unknown gunmen and development in Nigeria with reference to Ihiala local government area of Anambra state as study point. It looks at the impact of the growing number of these gunmen activities on the lives of residents, and how their presence has impacted the area's economy cum social infrastructure. The research was based on a combination of interviews with local residents, policy makers, media reports, and review of literatures on similar security threats in other parts of Nigeria. Its findings reveals that the activities/presence of unknown gunmen in the area has resulted to increased sense of fear among the people, leading to disruptions/closure of trade, commerce and numerous businesses. Additionally, the overwhelmed security issues, which has led to a decrease in public confidence on the ability of the local government authority to maintain law and order is another quagmire to contend with in the area. It further, reveals that the increase of insecurity in the area was as a result of its border with other states such as, Imo and Rivers state. The paper concludes that the presence of unknown gunmen has had a significant negative impact on the socio-cultural and economic environment of Anambra State especially that Ihiala local government and suggest that more needs be made to ensure control of security situations in the area. The paper also provides several policy options for addressing the issue of unknown gunmen in the area and suggests that further research into the issue is needed in order to develop effective solutions.

Keywords: Insecurity, Rural Development, Socio-cultural Development and Economic Development



Money Supply, Interest Rate and Exchange Rate As Monetary Policy Indices That Influence Nigerian Economic Growth

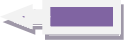
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Abstract

The study examined the effect of monetary policy on the economic growth of Nigeria. However, the study specifically examined the effect of money supply, interest rate and exchange rate on the RGDP of Nigeria. Ex-post facto research design was used in this study. This study sourced secondary data from the Central Bank of Nigeria statistical bulletins 2022. The time scope of the data covered 1999 to 2022. In addition to the descriptive analysis carried out, Ordinary Least Square multiple regression model and the Chow breakpoint Test were used to test the hypothesis at 5% level of significance. The findings revealed that: money supply has a significant positive effect on the real gross domestic product (RGDP) of Nigeria (p-value = 0.000); interest rate has a significant negative effect on the real gross domestic product (RGDP) of Nigeria (p-value = 0.0061); exchange rate has a significant negative effect on the real gross domestic product (RGDP) of Nigeria (p-value = 0.0031). In conclusion, while money supply boosts the growth of the Nigerian economy, increase in interest rate and exchange rate undermines economic stability and growth, emphasizing the need for policies that ensure a stable and competitive exchange rate to support sustainable economic development. Therefore, we recommend that monetary policy committee of Nigeria should adopt a policy stance that maintains lower interest rates to encourage borrowing and investment.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Money Supply, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate, Nigerian Economic Growth



Subsidy Removal as Policy Thrust and Governance

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Abstract

This study examines the effects of removing subsidies on government spending and overall governance. Subsidies are financial aids given by the government to make essential goods and services more affordable for citizens. While subsidies help reduce costs for people, their long-term effectiveness and sustainability are often questioned. This research investigates whether removing subsidies leads to increased government spending on essential services, how it affects public trust in government policies, and the challenges it creates for governance. Additionally, it looks at strategies to manage these challenges. The findings show that subsidy removal often leads to more spending on important services but can decrease public trust and create governance difficulties. Effective strategies, such as better communication and targeted social safety nets, can help manage these challenges and improve governance. The study provides insights for policymakers on balancing fiscal health and public welfare.

Keywords: Governance, Insecurity, Kidnapping, Nigeria, Policy



Electoral Reforms in a Bourgeois Democracy: The Judiciary Interpretation and Implications on Nigerian Politics

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Abstract

This paper seeks to proffer solutions to judiciary interpretation of electoral reforms especially, the 2022 electoral reform for future democratic purposes. It also exposes, the root causes and implications of such interpretation on the contemporary Nigeria Politics. It analyzed Nigerian democracy from the bourgeois perspective. The paper adopted descriptive survey method, using both primary and secondary sources of data to extract information that enable the conclusion. The population of the study is one hundred and forty eight thousand, three hundred and ninety four persons drawn across Anambra (South East), Delta (South-South), Lagos (South-West), Taraba (North-East), Kano (North-West) and Nasarawa state (North-Central), ensuring representation of one state across the six geopolitical zone. A sample size of ten thousand, three hundred and ninety eight persons was drawn using random sampling techniques. Percentage method was used in analysis and interpretation of data. The findings include among others; none independent of the judiciary, corruption, constitutional lacuna and gap etc. The paper recommends; judicial autonomy, constitutional amendment, policy instrument etc.

Keywords: Election, Electoral Reforms, Bourgeois Democracy, Judiciary Interpretation and Politics



Security and Public Administration

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Abstract

Upon the Nigerian independence, that country has struggled with security of the nation which has affected the primary objective of the government, the application of rule law hinges on government administration to install a machinery that will canvass neutral threat through arbitrary mean, hence public administration. The study covers the place of public administration in promoting security. The study utilizes a range of research methods, including general scientific and specialized approaches such as economic analysis, system analysis, scientific abstraction, comparison, multivariate cluster analysis. This paper also seeks to substantiate the theoretical foundation and offer practical recommendations for addressing the challenges posed by increasing risks, threats, and dangers to Nigerian security in the face of instability and external influences and concludes that if a full-scale war isn't wages against insecurity that it will continue to be a tall dream.

Keywords: security, public administration, economic analysis, scientific analysis



Entrepreneurship and Nigerian Economy

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Abstract

This paper explores the pivotal role of entrepreneurship in the economic development of Nigeria. It examines how entrepreneurial activities contribute to job creation, innovation, and economic diversification in a country heavily reliant on oil revenues. The study highlights the challenges faced by Nigerian entrepreneurs, including inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and regulatory hurdles. It also discusses the impact of government policies and initiatives aimed at fostering a conducive environment for startups and small businesses. By analyzing case studies of successful Nigerian entrepreneurs, the paper underscores the potential of entrepreneurship to drive sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty. From the findings, it was shown that 40% of the respondents own medium sized businesses, another 40% of the respondents opined that the major challenge faced by entrepreneurs is access to finance, 40 % of the respondents also believe that entrepreneurship contributes to the economy through job creation and 60% of the respondents are of the view that the economic situation of the country is not favorable. The findings finally suggests that fostering an entrepreneurial culture, coupled with supportive policies and investment in education and infrastructure, can significantly enhance Nigeria's economic prospects.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Nigerian economy, economic development, job creation, innovation, government policies, economic diversification, sustainable growth



Evaluating the Influence of Packaging on Consumers' Repeat-Purchase Intention

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Abstract

It is commonly said that first impressions lasts longer; and so, it matters a lot in all exchange relationships especially where quick consumer decisions are involved. In the current highly competitive market, choices are multifaceted and swift, therefore marketers have to work hard to make their products stand out. Good product packaging is a great way to achieve this. This is because packaging is the first point of contact between consumers and a product, this paper investigates the influence of packaging on consumers' repeat-purchase intention. 400 consumers/shoppers in four selected supermarkets in Enugu metropolis were selected using purposive sampling method. Two hypotheses guided the study and were tested using spearman's rank order correlation and regression analysis. Results show that there is a positive correlation between packaging and consumers' brand choice. Also there is a significant relationship between packaging and consumers' repeat-purchase intention. It was therefore concluded that packaging speaks volume about a product to consumers even before they interact with the product and therefore if properly done can be a fantastic way to engender the type of actions that will multiply the marketing effort of a marketer. Because of the various important roles packaging plays such as creating first impression, offering brand recognition, communicating brand values, etc, it was thus recommended that marketers should pay serious attention to it and utilize it optimally.

Key words: Product packaging, Visual packaging, Repeat-Purchase, Brand Preference, Consumer behaviour.



Food Security, Agricultural Marketing and Economic Development. Study of Rice Millers in Oduma.

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Abstract

Agricultural marketing is a process that encompasses all the steps involved from the producers to the consumers including pre and post-harvest operations. It adds value to the produce in terms of time, place and farm utilities. The objective of this study was to empirically investigate the mediating effect of agricultural marketing on the relationship between food security and economic development. Questionnaire was used to collect data from 250 rice millers in Oduma, Enugu State, while PROCESS Macro version 3.4 was used to analyze the data with the aid of SPSS version 23. The results of the hypothesis testing showed that agricultural marketing mediates the relationship between food security and economic development. Also, agricultural marketing has a positive influence on food security. The study recommends that since agricultural marketing mediates the relationship between food security and economic development, rice millers should adopt agricultural marketing in carrying out their business activities. Also, government and its agencies should educate and encourage millers and other farmers to engage in agricultural marketing activities.

Keywords: Agriculture, Marketing, Food Security, Economic, Development.



Engaging Social Media for Socio–Economic Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

Development is the priority of every government at all levels, both in developed nations and emerging economics of the world. Different governments adopt different strategies, depending on their disposition to achieve their developmental goals. The Nigerian governments in this light have applied different strategies at different times, all aimed at giving the Nigerian people a face lift. However, they do not seem to be there yet. The emergence of the internet through its various outlets and platforms has, however, brought about a total change in the people way of life. It has penetrated deeply in every aspect of human life, affecting our attitudes, values, perceptions, relationships and life generally. It has, in fact, become part of our everyday lives. Individuals, groups, corporate organisations and governments are taking advantage of the internet facilities to better their lots. Harnessing the full potentials of the social media platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, and so on in advancing the general wellbeing of the Nigerian citizenry forms the main objective of this paper. It also acknowledges the challenges of engaging the social media in development considering the poor infrastructure, and as well suggests ways of minimizing or circumventing the challenges to maximize results.

Keywords: Development, Internet, Social Media, infrastructure, Strategies



Gender and Governance in Africa- A Case of Nigerian Women

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Abstract

Gender inequality in political participation remains a pressing global issue, particularly acute in countries like Nigeria. Despite women constituting over half of the global population and contributing significantly to societal development, their representation in political spheres continues to be disproportionately low. This study examines the multifaceted challenges that hinder women's active participation in Nigerian politics, comparing these with the United States. Drawing on a thorough review of literature and statistical analysis, the research identifies barriers such as cultural stereotypes, economic constraints, political violence, and inadequate legal protections that perpetuate gender disparities in political representation. In Nigeria, socio-cultural norms rooted in patriarchal systems often relegate women to subordinate roles, limiting their political ambitions and opportunities. Economic barriers, including the high cost of political campaigns and limited access to financial resources, further marginalize women from engaging effectively in politics. Moreover, incidents of political violence and the pervasive influence of discriminatory laws and practices underscore the systemic challenges faced by women in Nigeria's political landscape. Comparatively, the study evaluates global practices and policies that have successfully enhanced women's political representation, such as affirmative action measures and gender quotas. Countries like Rwanda exemplify significant strides with high percentages of women in parliament due to proactive legislative frameworks. In contrast, Nigeria struggles with minimal representation, with women occupying less than 10% of parliamentary seats, reflecting broader societal attitudes and institutional barriers. The findings underscore the urgency of legislative reforms to enforce gender quotas and strengthen women's political participation in Nigeria. Recommendations include enhancing educational opportunities and leadership training for women, increasing public awareness on gender equality, and establishing support networks to foster women's political empowerment. By addressing these challenges comprehensively, Nigeria can advance towards a more inclusive and equitable political environment, ensuring women contribute fully to national development and governance.

Keywords: Women's Political Participation, Gender Equality, Nigeria and Political Challenges.



Public Policy and Citizens' Participation in Nigeria Politics: A Pillar for Sustainable Security

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Abstract

This study investigates the role of citizens' participation in shaping public policy in Nigeria's democratic landscape. Despite democratic advancements, Nigeria's political system still struggles with citizen disengagement and exclusionary policy-making processes. This research explores the barriers and facilitators of citizens' participation in policy-making, highlighting the impact of civic engagement on policy outcomes. Using a content analysis approach, this study reveals the complex interplay between citizen participation, political will, and institutional frameworks in Nigeria. The findings underscore the need for inclusive policy-making processes, citizen-centric governance, and institutional reforms to enhance democratic accountability and responsiveness in Nigeria. The study contributes to the ongoing discourse on citizen participation, public policy, and democratic governance in Africa's most populous nation.

Keywords: Public Policy, Policy Implementation, Citizens' participation, sustainable security.



Petroleum Subsidy Removal and Socio- Economic Challenges in Nigeria: The Way Forward

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Abstract

It is no longer news in Nigeria that the current administration led by president Bola Ahmed Tinubu in his inaugural speech he delivered on the 29th of May 2023 announced the abolition of petroleum subsidies in Nigeria, consequently all filling station in Nigeria immediately raised the price of the product from 197 naira to 500 naira , ever since then the price of the product has been rising from between 500 to 900 naira in some places 1000 naira to 1500 naira in black markets across the nation in recent time this has brought untold hardship to Nigerians through rising transportation cost rising cost of living , high inflation and many untold hardship of different dimensions and in different levels, this consequently hassled to increase in hunger, poverty etc for an average Nigerian while on the part of government the policy has led to increase in revenue to federal government and increase in statutory allocation to states and local government, this has consequently pushed a lot of Nigerian into social vices like kidnapping, stealing, corruption etc. this paper therefore seeks to examines the gains of subsidy removal the pain it brought to Nigerian and policies that the government can used to ameliorate these pains in order to reduce the adverse consequences of this policies in order to curtail the vices and for socio economic development in Nigeria.

Keywords; Petroleum subsidy, socio economic challenges, Inflation, hardship and government policy



Economic Development and Security in Nigeria: Addressing the Root Causes of Insecurity

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Abstract

Nigeria's security challenges are deeply rooted in its economic development struggles. This paper examines the intricate relationship between economic development and security in Nigeria, arguing that addressing the root causes of insecurity requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes economic growth, social inclusion, and human development. The paper identifies key economic factors contributing to insecurity, including: Unemployment and poverty, Inequality and social exclusion, Corruption and weak governance, Dependence on oil exports, inadequate infrastructure development. It then explores policy options for addressing these challenges, such as: Diversifying the economy, investing in human capital, promoting entrepreneurship and innovation, strengthening institutions and governance, enhancing social protection programs. By addressing the economic root causes of insecurity, Nigeria can reduce the drivers of conflict, promote stability, and create an environment conducive to sustainable development. This paper offers recommendations for policymakers, highlighting the need for a coordinated approach that integrates economic development and security strategies.

Keywords: Economic Development, Security, Nigeria, Root Causes, Insecurity, Policy Options.



Rural Exodus and Urbanization in Nigeria: Drivers, Aspect, Prospect and Problems

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Abstract

Rural exodus and urbanization are pivotal forces shaping Nigeria's socio-economic landscape. This phenomenon involves the mass movement of people from rural areas to urban centers, driven by factors such as the search for better economic opportunities, improved access to education and healthcare, and the allure of a modern lifestyle. While urbanization offers prospects for economic growth, innovation, and enhanced living standards, it also presents significant challenges. Rural areas experience depopulation, economic decline, and social changes, while urban centers face overcrowding, informal settlements, unemployment, environmental degradation, and strained public services. This study explores the drivers, impacts, and prospects of rural exodus and urbanization in Nigeria, highlighting the complexities and dual nature of these processes. Addressing the challenges through strategic planning and policy interventions is crucial for harnessing the benefits of urbanization while ensuring sustainable and inclusive development. Conclusively, this abstract underscore the necessity of a balanced approach to urban growth, providing comprehensive recommendations and solutions to mitigate the negative effects on both rural and urban communities.

Keywords: Exodus, Rural exodus, Urbanization, Rural Urbanization, Social Urbanization, Infrastructural Urbanization, Economic Urbanization, Technological Urbanization, prospect, impact, and Problems.



Public Budget and Child Education: Assessment of Enugu State Universal Basic Education and Attainment of Goal Four of the Millennium Development Goal of the United Nations

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Abstract

Quality education is the goal four of the sustainable development goal which is an aftermath of the millennium development goal of the United Nations. Universal Basic education (UBE act 2004) is the policy put in place to attain the core objectives of UBE which centred on basic, compulsory quality education. Fourteen years after introduction of the act, there is no significant relationship between the pre and post UBE, notwithstanding the increased funding, the quality of the education in primary and post primary is far below international standard as the system is still characterized with poor learning environment, obsolete curriculum that is not in tandem with global demands, lack of trained and professional teachers and high level of misappropriation, these anomalies necessitated the following research questions: to what extent has the objectives of UBE been achieved in Enugu State? What is the level of commitment in terms of budgetary allocation and other material resources? Are there challenges bedevilling the attainment of these objectives and what are the practical measures to be adopted in order to ensure that the main thrust of goal four of the sustainable development goal of the United Nations which is in line with the core objectives of Universal basic education is not a mirage. The answers to these question and more forms the nucleus of these study. The study adopted human capital development theory for its analysis; secondary sources of data collection will be used in gathering information. The key objective of this paper is to assess the level of commitment and achievement towards the attainment of goal four of the sustainable development goal through Enugu state universal basic education policy.

Key words: Child Education, basic compulsory quality education, UBE, Goal four of SDGs, Budget.

The Effects of Employment Discrimination Policy on the Psychological Well-being of



Polytechnic Graduates in Nigeria

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Abstract

Technical education is that aspect of education that leads to the acquisition of practical and applied skills as well as basic scientific knowledge. The goals and objectives are to produce graduates that have their heads, hearts and hands used in their learning outcomes at both National Diploma and Higher National Diploma levels. The National Diploma (ND) Programme is aimed at producing technicians, while the Higher National Diploma (HND) programme is aimed at producing technologists who will be immediately employable in the labour market. According to Ajayi (2014) employers and the general public tend to relegate Polytechnic graduates in favour of University graduates to the extent that, it had begun to affect our technological development/advancement with respect to the roles of the various cadres of technical personnel in our technological growth. There shouldn't be any form of dichotomy or discrimination against the Polytechnic education (HND) holders or University education (B.Sc./B.Eng.) holders since they all have their roles and places in nation building. Our country Nigeria will be better off technologically if the few recommendations given are taken seriously or followed religiously. This will guarantee a bright technological future for our country, Nigeria.

Keywords: Employment, Discrimination, Policy, Polytechnics and Graduates

Appraisal as a Catalyst for Organizational Growth: Abia State Polytechnic, Aba



Experience

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And

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Abstract

This paper examines the nexus between performance appraisal and the growth using Abia state Polytechnic, Aba. It adopted content analysis. The paper noted myriad of challenges of performance approved it is of the view of the paper that the absence of an ideal and systematic appraisal will lead to poor performance of the public sector. The paper adopted many methods of appraisals through which public sector could leverage on to ensure efficiency in the work place.

Key words, Performance appraisal, Public sector, systematic appraisal and Organizational growth,



Assessing the Role of Mass Media in Combating Insecurity in Nigeria.

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the role of the mass media in combating the upsurge of crime which has led to a state of insecurity in the country, especially in the North, South Eastern and South Southern parts of the country. The objectives of the study was to examine the role of mass media in Nigeria, analyze the rate of insecurity in Nigeria and assert the nexus between mass media, crime fighting and security in Nigeria. The researcher utilized the qualitative method of inquiry to appraise the potentials of the programme in fostering national security and sustainable development in the country. The recommends that journalists should be trained regularly on terrorism and conflict reporting to always keep them abreast of modern techniques that could be used in ensuring effective use of the mass media in combating insecurity in Nigeria.

Keywords: Crime, Insecurity, Media, Nigeria and Conflict reporting.



Influence of Western Television Programmes on the Moral Values of Nigerian Youths. A Study of Multichoice Dstv

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Abstract

This work examines the influence of western television programmes on the moral values of Nigerian youths. A study of Multichoice DSTV. Recently, there has been a growing concern that western Television programmes are conflicting with and eroding traditional Nigerian moral values among the youths. The study aims to investigate the extent of this influence, and to explore whether exposure to such content on DSTV impacts the moral perceptions and behavior of Nigerian youths. The paper assumes that addressing these questions will provide insights into the broader implications of media influence on cultural values and help to formulate strategies to maintain or adapt Nigerian moral frameworks in a global media landscape. The theoretical framework for this study is based on the social learning theory and the Agenda setting theory. This study adopted cross sectional survey research design. The findings of the study amongst others established that programmes on western television stations have a direct bearing on the lifestyles of Nigerian youths in various ways such as their dressing patterns, feeding habits, learning and desire to travel abroad among others. This study concluded that youths in Nigeria can be made to benefit a lot from programmes on western television stations while still upholding the national moral values and pride of their country. Based on the above findings, the study recommends amongst others that there is a need for everyone in Nigeria to ensure that the youths are properly guided on the type of programmes that they are exposed to on western television stations which can sometimes affect their lifestyles negatively.

Keywords: Media influence, Television programmes, Moral Value, Nigerian Youths DSTV.



Inclusive Democracy: Women's Participation and Representation in Grass root Governance in Nigeria

OKOLI, GLADYS CHINWE

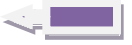
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Abstract

Democracy is a system of community government in which by and large the members of the community participate or may participate directly in the making of decisions which affect them all. Scholars have argued that democracy as a system of government is good because it gives citizens the opportunity to contribute towards public decision making in terms of what agencies of government produce or deliver thereby bringing about stability and development in the society. Governance may be seen as denoting how people are ruled and how the affairs of a state is administered and regulated. In traditional Africa, African women were conditioned by tradition and the philosophy of the African traditional religion. Women were thought as only good in childbearing and rearing, cooking and feeding the entire family, giving only helping hands in agriculture and petty business. The main argument in this paper is that the continuous domination and discrimination against women in the political process is more likely to affect negatively the democratic sustainability in the country. The researcher then recommended among many others that governments should introduce laws and policies that encourage women's participation in grassroots governance. Affirmative action measures like quotas or reserved seats for women can ensure their inclusion as some of these measures have been successful in countries like India and Rwanda, where reserved seats for women have significantly increased their representation at the grassroots level.

Keywords: Democracy, Inclusiveness, Women, Participation and Governance



**Effects of Governance and Palliatives in cushioning National hardship. A Study of first
One Year of President Ahmed Bola Tinubu Administration.**

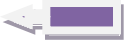
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Abstract

The study of governance and palliative measures as potential solutions to national hardship, specifically in the context of the Bola Ahmed Tinubu first One Year administration, has gained significant attention in recent academic research; the operational theory for this study is Progressive Social Theory. In this study, we aim to address the overarching research question of the effectiveness of Tinubu's governance and palliative strategies in alleviating national hardship. Our analysis utilizes a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods to evaluate the impacts of these measures on various socio-economic indicators. Through an in-depth examination of government policies and their outcomes, we provide novel insights into the role of governance and palliative measures in addressing national hardship. Our findings suggest that while these measures have had some positive effects, they are not sufficient in fully addressing the underlying causes of national hardship. This study provides important implications for policymakers and offers recommendations for future research in this area.

Key words: Governance, Palliative, National Hardship, and Tinubu's governance



An Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility in Nigeria's Telecommunication Sector of Globacom Nigeria Limited Enugu Zone.

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Abstract

The topic of the research is An Analysis of corporate social responsibility in Nigeria's Telecommunication Sector of Globacom Nigeria limited Enugu Zone. Survey design method was used for the study. The population of the study was one hundred and twenty; comprising of both staff and customers of Globacom. The sample size was ninety two and it was determined using the Taro Yamane formula. The research used both the primary and secondary sources of data in the course of the study in the primary data were collected through the instrument of questionnaire, interviews and observation. The secondary data were collected from textbooks, journals, magazines, newspaper and libraries. The research finding of the project work revealed that social responsibility programmes are very crucial. It also unveiled that Globacom. Nigeria, a telecommunication firm carries out its social responsibility programmes in its host community. It is therefore recommended that the company should increase and expand its social responsibility programmes: corporate social responsibility programmes. Corporate social responsibility is something that a company should try and get right in implementing. It is something that business today should whole heartedly be committed to. The danger of ignoring social responsibility is too dangerous.

Key words: Corporate Social Responsibility, Telecommunication, Globacom, Host communities and social programs



Fiscal Autonomy of Local Government in Nigeria

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Abstract

Local autonomy is a term that is frequently employed in both academic and popular discussions of local government, but it is rarely defined conceptually in a careful way or operationalized and subject to empirical research. In this paper we present a working definition of “local government autonomy” based on dimensions fundamental to the concept, identify variables to operationalize those dimensions, utilize factor analysis to combine those variables into underlying component factors. We also use the recent Presidential Bill sent to the National Assembly to support the need to abrogate the State-Joint Account. The paper also highlights, analyses and examines the factors that are responsible for lack of independence and fiscal autonomy by local government. The authors further assessed the extent of decentralization and inter-governmental relations in Nigeria impact on the Local Government. In conclusion, the authors pointed out that lack of independence of the local governments is as a result of lack of fiscal autonomy which in turn explains the duplicity of decentralization and inter-government relations in Nigeria.

***Keywords:* Local Autonomy, Decentralizations, Federalism, Intergovernmental Relations, & State-Joint Account.**



**The Role of Multinational Corporation in the Socio-Economic Development of the Nation.
A Study of Nigeria Breweries Plc.**

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Abstract

Multinational companies are those firms that have branches in many countries of the world. They are into many spheres of business in various industrial sectors ranging from executive, manufacturing and service industry. It is expected that multinational corporation as part of its social responsibility should foster social and economic development and growth in the country. Regrettably, the above expectation becomes an illusion since the introduction of Multinational Corporation instead of encouraging socio-economic development, encourage socio-economic retrogression and under development. The host community of the multinational corporation and the nation in general has been exposed to poisonous gasses and other pollutants coupled with environmental hazard bedeviling them which results from the activities of the multinational within and around them. Additionally, the provision of social amenities such as road, electricity, good drinking water, health facilities etc. that is expected to be provided by the multinational corporation are nowhere to be found in the host communities. It is against this background that this research project tends to study and bring into focus the roles of the multinationals should play in the socio-economic development of their community and the nation in general. This analyses the socio-economic impact of the multinational companies in the development of Nigeria by focusing on how much and in what ways the multinational and its investment have help Nigeria to achieve economic development and growth.

Keywords: Multinational Corporation, Social Economic, Development, Social responsibility and environmental hazard



Security Challenges, Implications for Economic Development

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Abstract

There has been a significant rise in security issues in Nigeria to such a height that economic activities are daily being threatened. It is such that people are afraid to operate their businesses, companies are gradually winding up their operations in Nigeria and the government seemed not to have a viable response to the security challenges being faced. This study hence looked at these security challenges and its implications for economic development. The researchers approached the work from descriptive and investigative perspectives trying to identify these security challenges. They made use of secondary data as well as physical observations in analyzing the various security issues that have been the bane to economic development of the country. They found out that most of the security issues in Nigeria are traceable to leadership, politics and quest for power and resource control. They are of the view that with sincere leadership in Nigeria, security issues will be reduced to a barest minimum.

Keywords: security, challenges, implications, economic development, leadership, power, resource control.



Effect of Land Use Act of 1978 on Socio-Economic Development of Anambra State, Nigeria

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The study examine the effect of land use Act of 1978 on Socio-Economic Development of Anambra State, Nigeria. The objective of the study is to unravel the effect of Land Use Act on Socio-Economic Development of Anambra State. The research adopt survey research method, the study adopt system theory by David Easton. The research finding reveal that, the Land Use Act of 1978 in Anambra State, Nigeria, has led to increased land tenure security for residents, promoting investment and economic development in the region. However, the Act has also resulted in challenges such as bureaucratic processes and corruption in land administration, hindering efficient land use and development opportunities in Anambra State. However, the research recommends that, the Streamline and simplify land administration processes to reduce bureaucracy and corruption, promoting efficient land use and development in Anambra State. Enhance mechanisms for resolving land disputes through the establishment of effective mediation and arbitration systems to mitigate conflicts arising from unclear land ownership rights.

Keywords: Land Use Act; Socio-Economic Development, statutory right of occupancy and customary right of occupancy